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THE IRISH NATIONALIST CONVENTION IN

THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

THE PARNELLITES SPEAK OUT-THE HOME RULE BILL IS ACCEPTED ONLY AS A MAKE-SHIFT-THE NINTH CLAUSE UP AGAIN-THE IRISH GERRYMANDER-BIMETAL-LISM-ELECTIONEERING IN FRANCE -THE SOCIALISTS AT ZURICH-

YACHT RACES. (BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.) copyright; 1893; By The Tribune Association

London, Aug. 12.-If you care for the true inwardness of this Home Rule business, you will do well now and then to take a look at what on in Dublin as well as at Westminster. Parnellite convention held in Dublin last Wednesday is from this point of view full of instruction, and from any point of view of enter-It is true, the Parnellites are, as compared with the Anti-Parnellites, in a minority at Westminster. It is true they have the Irish Roman Catholic priests against them, and are therefore for the present in a minority in Ireland itself. But I apprehend that these nine Parnellite members of Parliament do, pevertheless, express on certain points the true beling of the whole Nationalist party. They can express it more freely because they run less risk of compromising the English Ministry with the English people, or of putting the Ministers in a minority in the House on some critical vote. They have on more occasions than one taken the lead of the whole Nationalist wing, and forced the Anti-Parnellites to follow them. tronger section cannot afford to be outbid in violence by the weaker, for they have an Irish public opinion to deal with, animated, as Mr. Dillon said in a moment of frankness, by an unchanging passion of hatred to England. these and other reasons it is that Mr. Redmond and his associates sometimes fling prudence to the winds and disclose to an admiring public what is really passing in their minds.

They did so at Dublin on Wednesday. They held a convention of delegates from the branches of the National League throughout Ireland, with Mr. John Redmond himself in the chair; and they made speeches and passed resolutions which shatter some of the main pretexts on which Mr. Gladstone recommends his present Home Rule bill to the people of England. The bill, says Mr. Gladstone, although some of its most vital provisions have now become confessedly experimental and temporary, is a final settlement as between England and Ireland. It is not final, say Mr. Redmond and the Dublin convention. No measure will be accepted as final which does not em-Mr. Parnell's minimum. What was Mr. Parnell's minimum? An Irish Parliament with full powers over Irish affairs, including the land question, and subject only to the veto of the Crown on the advice of an Irish Executive, itself dependent on the Irish Parliament; with full control, also, of the judges, magistrates and con-Every one of these conditions is absent from Mr. Gladstone's bill.

The convention declares, moreover, against the degrading and petty restrictions by which the new Dublin Legislature is hampered," and against the reservation to the Imperial Parliament of power over Irish taxes and "over so many other interests of paramount importance in the develop-ment of the Irish nation." That is a revolt against all the "sofeguards" by which, illusory as they are, Mr. Gladstone seeks to reconcile the English people to the creation of an independent

Legislature for Ireland. They protest with equal vigor against the reduction of the number of Irish representatives at Westminster. They stigmatize the whole Gladstonian scheme as containing little beyond the mere assertion of the principle of Home Rule to solemnly proclaim that no settlement of the national question can be satisfactory so long as a single Irish political prisoner languishes in an English jail. "Political prisoner" is the accepted Irish euphemism for the convicted dynamiters and assassins whom the Home Secretary has, with more than equal solemnity, pledged himself and Mr. Gladstone's Government never to let loose.

On all these points, therefore, and for all these various and vital reasons, Mr. Gladstone and the Parnellites are at variance. Their views and their respective positions are contradictory, hostile, totally irreconcilable. If the Anti-Parnellites were equally outspoken it would be found that on many if not on all these points they agreed

with the Parnellites The two Irish wings agree on one point. They will take what they can get, one wing avowing that they take it as an instalment only, and the other wing maintaining a discreet silence. Thus, it is hoped, may the English public be hoodwinked; and thus is a measure to be offered to Ireland, which one speaker at the Dublin convention still more openly denounced as "an insult and fraud

Portions of the Home Rule bill have been debated over again this week on the report stage, a stage which Mr. Gladstone handsomely described as intended to give a second opportunity for considering matters decided in Committee. Notable among the points newly discussed is the Ninth Clause, providing for the retention of eighty Irish members at Westminster, Mr. Macartney moved to omit that clause. The motion gave Mr. Gladstone an opportunity of explaining, if he could, why he broke his Manchester pledge. explanation, if it can be so called, is the old one. opinion of the country in 1886 and of the House of Commons now had condemned the exclusion of the Irish members. Their exclusion was never a "vital condition" of Home Rule. It was only an "organic detail." Therefore Mr. Gladstone abandoned his original view and adopted the prevailing view. The bill must be passed in some shape. The Home Rule goal had to be reached, even over a pathway strewn with the fragments of principles once professed, and

with broken promises. "I am taunted with having deviated from my original purpose," said Mr. Gladstone. Oh, no: was taunted with having given at Manchester in 1886, and with having violated in 1893 in the House, a public, emphatic and most solemn pledge that he would not be a party to giving Ireland a Legislature of her own and at the same time having Irish members in London acting and voting on English and Scotch business. That is what he promised the people of England he would not do, and that is what he has now done. The omise is not denied. The binding force of it is not denied. The breaking of it is not denied. Mr. Macartney made the charge in the House, as Mr. Chamberlain had made it before, that this, like other violated obligations, was an obliga-"We intend," said Mr. Gladstone, speaking for himself and his colleagues, "to rest under these imputations." It was said with lignity, and it was all that could be said. The mputations are unhappily true. There was a further imputation that the resulve to break this pledge and to transform the Ninth Clause and to eep the Irish in for all purposes was sprung There was no foundation for the attacks. upon the House on July 12, and the new clause forced through the very next day by gag and letine. To that no answer was attempted. re is no answer. The new clause was now

arried in the House by just forty majority. The gerrymandering schedule, under and is to be redistricted in the National interest, has been indirectly resfirmed by majority of forty-four. A sample of its violent eruption.

stone calls its guiding principle is the unit of 75,000; one member for that number, two for any number over that. Meath, a safe Nationalist county, has 76,000, and gets a second member for its 1,000 extra inhabitants. The Unionists want a Ecundary Commission to rectify these arbitrary al- CLEMENCEAU AND FLOQUET THE CENTRE OF INlotments, under which they will lose at least four members. The question will recur when the schedule is reached, if it ever be reached except under the gag. There are already ominous rumors that the closure will be applied to the report stage next

It is certainly, from one point of view, quite fime that these debates ended. The strain upon Mr. Gladstone is beginning to tell, and his bearing and language in the House are not what they usually are. He thrice angrily interrupted Mr. Chamberlain on Wednesday in the middle of sentences, and on Thursday flung a whole handful of adjectives at Mr. Balfour, whose speech he described as provocative, exasperating and intended to "poison" the debate. That is not the real Mr.

Referring to the scene in the House of Commons, I cabled you a fortnight ago as follows: "The attempt has been made to trace the origin of this riot to Mr. Chamberlain. The more unscrupulous of his opponents will tell you he confessed and boasted that he meant to create a disturbance. There is the best authority for saving that is en tirely untrue." The word "untrue" was printed "true," which makes a slight difference in the This correction is an act of bare justice to Mr. Chamberlain. An error of figures must also be corrected. The sum which, according to Mr. Chamberlain, is yearly to be taken out of English pockets to pay for Irish Home Rule, is not, as printed, £180,000, but £1,800,000,

A dress debate on bimetallism occurred in the House of Commons on Tuesday, provoked by that eminent bimetallic apostle, Mr. Henry Chaplin. It seems to have been timed with a view to counteracting in some degree the force of Mr. Clevelan I's manifesto against the ruinous folly of the Sherman Purchase Act. The degree will not be great. Mr. Chaplin is an enthusiast, but not a high authority on currency. His attack was directed nominally against the Indian Government and against the Imperial Government for forcing, as said, the Viceroy to close the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver. This brought up Sir William Harcourt with a blunt assertion that the Indian Government itself had recommended this step and had been given a free hand. Sir William in his turn accused Mr. Chaplin of trying to incense the people of India against their rulers, upon which Mr. Balfour drew a vivid sketch of the Chancellor of the Exchequer "plunging about in absurd recriminations." None of these rhetorical exercises advanced appreciably the cause of bimetallism

Mr. Palfour, unlike the silver Senators in America, is free from all suspicion of selfish motive in his present rather Quixotic enterprise, but he is doing neither himself nor his party any good. England is immovable in her fidelity to the gold There is on such a question neither party feeling nor National feeling. The Unionists will not follow Mr. Balfour into his bimetallie bog. The English do not oppose bimetallism from any other than a purely financial point of Mr. Meveland is supported by the English on this question, and very strongly supported, exactly as he is supported by sound Republicans in America, entirely on a consideration of business interests. Mr. Chaplin's motion came to nothing. There is no sign that bimetallism makes progress or converts, and not the remotest probability England will abandon a gold standard. If America means to shoulder the silver burden, she has got to do it alone. There is not a government in Europe that will give her the least help.

The attempt to revive the Panama scandal for electioneering purposes throughout France meets with no great success. M. Arton is once more commend it to the Irish Nationalists. Finally dragged forward. The Ministers are denounced as and there have been very violent and discreditable scenes at the trial of the Mulatto Norton and Ducret, the latter the Editor of the "Cocarde," for the forgery of the documents alleged to have been obtained from the British Embassy. Norton and Ducret have been found guilty, and they get three years and one year respectively, a most just penalty for a very scandalous offence. The Marquis De Mores, whose soundness of mind is perhaps questionable, has reappeared on the surface, and M. Clemenceau thinks it worth while to notice him and to fling a challenge at him in open court, but M. Clemencea a has been badgered till be ha lost something of his old coolness of judgment. At present he stands better than at any time since he became known as an associate of Dr. Herz, and has gone off to the Var to seek a re-election, of which he has a good chance.

It is not pleasant to see ex-Prime Ministers like M. Loubet and M. Ribot taking a hand in these criminations and recriminations. Panama is a dead issue. Its effect upon the coming elections will be slight. No new proofs are forthcoming against anybody, and charges which are based solely upon evil suspicions might be left to refute themselves, or might in any other country than France. The elections will be simply a struggle between different sections, all calling themselves Republican. The Royalists will save, perhaps, half their present number of seats, but they can hardly be said to stand any longer on a Royalist platform.

The Socialist Congress at Zurich is not perhaps a very important body, but it has done two sensible things, turned out the Anarchists and voted by fourteen nationalities to four against an international strike in the event of war. The Anarchists tried to put their own notions in practice, and there was a skirmish ending in the physical expulsion of the party of violence. Messrs. Liebknecht and Bebel, of Germany: Schmidt, of Austria; Leon, of America; Aveling, of England; and other eminent firebrands are present. Dr. Aveling has made and announced the valuable discovery that capitalists are the only" enemies of the working classes, but thinks the workmen not strong enough to strike. When they are the capitalist will already have been "blown up to heaven or sent down to helt." Such is the spirit in which the new millennium

The Navahoe continues her placky but unlucky career, and was beaten in a right breeze by the Britannia on Tuesday, and again in similar weather Thursday by the Britannia, Satanita and Calluna. The Britannia was fifteen manutes ahead. Mr. Carroll has denied "The Times's" the Navahoe was unmanageable in last week's strong winds, but not that she nearly capsized. This last I believe he does, however, deny elsewhere, and there has been much discussion by him and others in print, but not enough to alter the result of the actual races.

Captain Mason has replied to some question erising out of certain very foolish and ill-natured attacks in sundry English papers on the alleged omission of the Chicago to observe the usual naval civilities on her arrival in Southampton waters.

FATAL EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN ITALY. Rome, Aug. 12.-Repeated shocks of earthquake have destroyed half of the town of Mattinata on the Adriatic coast. Several persons were killed and a number injured. The volcano of Stromboll is in

operation will be enough. What Mr Glad- MANY CANDIDATES IN FRANCE W. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE SUED. YELLOW FEVER IN GEORGIA. A VERY TORRENT OF WORDS

OVER 2,000 IN THE FIELD FOR THE COM-ING ELECTIONS.

TEREST-PROBABLE COMPOSITION OF THE

NEXT CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES. Paris, Aug. 12.-The candidates who will present themselves for election to the Chamber of Deputies on August 20 number over 2,000. The Chamber consists of 584 Deputies. Many of the candidates are "faddists," and their candidacy is not serious.

The coming elections excite little interest. For the first time during the existence of the Republic there is no question as to the form of Government. Whatever interest there is is centred in M. Clemenceau's contest in Var and that of M. Floquet in the Eleventh Arrendissement of M. Clemenceau has good prospects of being returned, but M. Floquet's election is uncertain owing to his connection with the Panama Canal scandal.

Chamber places it as follows: Government republicans and Moderates, 320; Radicals, 80; Socialists, 41: Conservative Republicans, 60: Monarchists and Independents, 80; Scattering, 3.

Premier Dupuy, in a speech to his constituents cluding social and lator legislation, measures for the protection of the rights and liberties of associations and the consolidation of the budget. speech had an Opportunist tone throughout.

The above forecast of the results of the electoral days ago by the "Courrier des Etats Unis," which based advantage of her youth and inexperience and to its calculations upon the figures given by the news-papers in France. There are, indeed, some 2,000 candidates in the field, and so much the better, because it will afford to every political party and group that she bore a child to him. The allegations the opportunity to present its programme; and thus the opinion of the people will be known in recard to The results of the voting may not agree with the predictions already made, but it must be granted that the forecasts given in the Paris disare in accordance with those formerly pubced in the "Courrier," and also a con-

It is difficult, however, to understand the difference made in the dispatch between the 320 "Government Republicans and Moderates," and the 60 "Conservative Republicans," indicated as forming a special group. licans belonging to the different factions of the great party; 156 Reactionists, including Bonapartists, Orand Clericals, and 30 Boulangists.

Pro-ident of the Chamber before he was compelled to resign at the breaking out of the Panama scandals, in was implicated, and M. Clemenceau, the acknowledged leader of the Radicals before the unhe lived for some years in the United States, as did he will go to the Department of Var in order to fight | his own. against M. Clemencean's election. men are well known here, and they have married American women.

In Paris itself, there is a condidate in the section of the Twelfth Arrondissement, M. Elle May, New-York, where he established a commission and 1875, with a majority of only one voice, that of M. Wallon, an Orleanist. Generals Cluseret, ex Ministe of War of the Commune, and Max Adaras both served in the ranks of the Union Army during the civil war, and both were members of the last French Chamber.

SEVENTEEN PERSONS KILLED AND FORTY WOUNDED IN A RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN WALES.

off the track this evening while going rapidly were injured. Several carriages were badly smashed.

DR. DEEMS AT DEATH'S DOOR,

THE PREACHER'S ILLNESS SUDDENLY TAKES A NEW FORM.

AFTER SUFFERING FROM PARALYSIS FOR SEV-ERAL MONTHS, AN ABSCESS FORMS

The Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems, pastor of the death, at the home of his son-in-law, M. J. Ver-

Dr. Deems had a severe stroke of paralysis last ecember, from which he never recovered, A week ago he was attacked by fever, and within stomach. Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock his temperature was higher than ever before at that hour, and his almost immediate death was expect ed. In the afternoon and evening the fever declined comewhat.

abscess had reached its climax. If it should do so, and be harmlessly dissipated, Dr. Deems may tem-porarily recover, but if it should take an unfavorable turn, death would result almost instar

hoping against hope, to expect anything except the

A NEW YORK SCHOOL TEACHER KILLED.

MISS MARY I. COYLE, OF THE MADISON STREET SCHOOL, DIES FROM INJURIES RECEIVED IN

A RUNAWAY AT SUMMIT, N. J. Miss Mary J. Coyle, who was injured in a run-Thursday afternoon, died vesterday afternoon, after behind which Miss Coyle and two friends were work of these, and in this manner the second engineer. became frightened and jumped. She fell on her head on a pile of rough stone. The horse continued to run and the two other women clung to the seat until the buggy struck a post. tained their hold and were not thrown out by the sudden stoppage. When Miss Coyle was picked up she was bleeding from the ears and mouth. Her and was vice-principal of the Madison Street School, a broker, of No. 55 Broadway.

ASKING THE CARNEGIE CO. FOR WORK.

THE MEN WHO JOINED THE SYMPATRY STRIKE LAST YEAR WANT TO GET BACK.

Pittsburg, Aug. 12.-The great labor trouble at the Twenty-ninth-st. and Thirty-third-st. Carnegie nills, which resulted so disastrously more than a year ago, has terminated. It is reliably reported that an amicable settlement of differences will be effected on Monday next, and the many hundred resume such places as are open to them. It will be remembered that the strike at these mills was begun during the labor conflict at Homestead. The men who were working under Amalgamated Asso ciation rules and scale going out through a desire to strengthen their brother workmen at Hom The long-continued strike has caused much distress. At a meeting last night it strike off, and a petition esented to Carnegie officials was drawn up to be presented to Carnegie asking for a removal of the ban, and that they be permitted to take their old positions in the mills.

MADELINE V. POLLARD ASKS FOR \$50,000 DAMAGES FROM THE CONGRESSMAN.

SHE SAYS SHE MET THE KENTUCKY ORATOR NINE YEARS AGO ON A TRAIN, AND CHARGES HIM WITH BEING THE FATHER OF HER CHILDREN.

TRY TRIRGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1

Washington, Acg. 12.-Representative W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, the "silver-tongued" defendant in a \$50,000 damage suit for breach of information concerning the matter known to promise brought in the Supreme Court of the Dr. Wyman is contained in the following tele-District of Columbia by Miss Madeline V. Pollard. The papers in the suit were filed to-day by Jere Wilson and Calderon Carlisle, two of the leading attorneys of this city, and the declarations made by the plaintiff are highly sensational.

Miss Pollard avers that in April, 1884, when she was seventeen years old and a student at Wesleyan Female Seminary, at Cinemacti, she was met on the train travelling from school to Frank- as follows: fort, Ky., where she had been called on account of the grave illness of her sister, by W. C. P. Breekinridge, who made her acquaintance on the plea of his knowing her family, that she was flattered by his attentions, knowing who he was and regarding him as a very prominent man, and that on the 3d of August, 1884, he came to see her at the seminary and got permission of the president to have her dine with him; that by artifices and campaign is about the same as that published three protestations of affection he attempted to take gain her affection, and later in the same month he accomplished her seduction. She avers that he then got her completely under his control, and filed go at great length into the relations which existed between the plaintiff and Mr. Breckinridge, as she charges, until recently.

She alleges that she bore two children to him, and that after their deaths he came to Washington. After the death of his wife, he induced her to continue their relations, and promised to marry her as soon as it would be proper for him to do so, in a sufficient time after the death of his wife. It is alleged that he solemnly promised 1893, and that the marriage should take place in the city of New-York, but, after that, on the plea of her condition, the time appointed for the marriage was postponed until December or January. She alleges that on July 18 Mr. Breckinridge wrongfully and injuriously" married another woman, Mrs. Louisa Wing, who was then a resident of the city of St. Louis.

It is not known what defence Mr. Breckinridge will set up against these allegations. Miss Pollard, it is said, was for a time during the last Administration a clerk in one of the departments here, and was removed for remarking publicly, when General W. T. Sherman's death "Well, the Devil has simply got nonneed:

Colonel Breekinridge to-day was in Fhiladelphia witnessing the ceremonies of the launch of the eraiser Minneapolis. He accompanied the party of distinguished persons which went from Washington, and which included Vice-President Stevenson, Secretary Herbert and a number of promment Senators, Representatives and naval officers. arrived in the Pennsylvania station in this city 35 p. m., Colonel Breckinridge and his wife were driven to the Cochran Hotel.

None of the party on the train, not even Colonel Breckinralge, knew that the suit had been entered when the train arrived in Washington, but at the hotel a friend met the Kentucky Congress-Preckieridge went into the public dialog-room and had dinner. On leaving the dining-room they marshal's office who served the papers on the Colonel Breckingidge showed the papers to his wife as they were entering the elevator and neither appeared disturbed.

A few minutes later Colonel Breckinridge was seen in his room. He betrayed no signs of nervousness and was as courtly in his demeaner as ever. In response to a request for a statement in reply to the charges made by Miss Pollard, Colonel Beschinridge said:

"I have been in the city only a few minutes and have not had time to examine the papers in this case. I can only say at this time, before I have Church of the Strangers, is lying at the point of had a chance to know the extent of the allegations made, that I hope my friends will believe that these charges are the result of vindictiveness, vexation and perhaps of intention to blackmail. and I ask that they suspend judgment until a full hearing shall have shown all that is in them I do not care to say anything further until have had an opportunity to consult with attorneys and thoroughly examine the allegations."

A HORROR OF THE SEA.

DETAILS OF THE BURNING OF THE SAN JUAN.

FLAMES AND SHARKS DEVOUR 18: HUMAN BE INGS PITTIFUL SCENES ON AN ILL

PATED VESSEL.

San Francisco, Aug. 12.- Further particulars of the bur and of the steamer san Juan off the Chinese const were received here to day. The Spanish steamer san The Spanish steamer San Juan left Hong Kong for Manila with a full crew, and all the Chinese that could be stowed away. miles off Darigayos Point fire was discavered between decks. It soon spread to 1,000 cases of petroleum, and the all hope of saving the ship was abandoned. Two lifeboats were destroyed by the flames and t others were capsized by the Chinese, sharks made short lives. Oo the fire being discovered almost all the Chinese ran up the rigging and other aigh places. As the fire increased in intensity the poor wretche dropped on the deck and into the fire. Others jumped averboard and were devoured by sharks. Those who reached one of the boats filled it to excess and the sharks leaped into the air to a atch their prey. The

The Chinese huddled together and filled the with their means. The fore and aft parts of the burning vessel were full of people imploring assistance and the central portion of the vessel was like the crater of a volcano. The sharks came in droves and hundreds of them could be seen around the blaxing steamer. A fireman succeeded in reaching one of the overturned boats and righting her. He then went to the others and managed to get two more of them on an even keel. They were all kept at a distance and everybody who wanted to get into them had to Fun the gantlet of sharks. In this way ninety-eight persons escaped and reached shore after sixteen hours of hard rowing. They at once telegraphed for assistance, and the steamer san Antonio was sent out, when she reached the decellet, three Chinese, more dead than alive, were found in the rigging. The masts were steel. The total saved was 101. Including officers and crew, there were 283 people on board, so the sharks and flames must have devoured 182.

The San Juan was towed into Maniin still on fire, run the gantlet of sharks. In this way ninety-eight

REDUCED VALUATION OF GEORGIA PROPERTY.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 12.-The valuation of Georgia property as reported by the State Assessors shows falling off of \$12,000,000. The estimates were high and the prospective school funds were based on increased receipts from taxation. The reduction in

BREACH OF PROMISE CHARGED A CASE OF THE SCOURGE IN THE CITY OF BRUNSWICK.

> ASSISTANT SURGEON JOHN W. BRANHAM, WHO HAD BEEN SENT THERE TO ENFORCE

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS, WAS THE VICTIM.

Washington, Aug. 12.-The startling news comes by telegraph from Brunswick, Ga., to Surgeon-General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Service, that yellow fever has appeared in that city, and that its first victim is the man who was 'silver-haired" orator, has been made the sent there to guard against the scourge. All grams received by him to-night from Brunswick: a Frankam, detailed to enforce quarantine regula at this port, is very ill in this city at his private once. Local physicians say he has yellow fever. e greatly alarmed. DEVEAUX, Collector. Assistant Surgeon L. Branham has yellow fever. Pre-cautions are being taken. Van you send us Carter?

J. A. DUNWOODY, Acting Assistant Surgeo Another telegram dated Savannah, Ga., reads

Dunwoody wired Branham has yellow fever. Pre-intions are being taken. Have seen private telegran stating people are leaving city

T. BRUNNER. Health Officer. Wyman took immediate steps to prevent the disease spreading. Surgeon Carter, who arrived in Pensacola to-night from Washington to them long enough to influence their votes. I do take charge of the cordon established around the naval reservation there to protect it from the city proper, was ordered by wire to proceed immediately to Brunswick to aid the authorities and also to act as an inspector to see that the to the impressions of the moment." United States sanitary regulations are enforced. Passed Assistant Surgeon Magruder, who is in Pensacola, was directed to relieve Dr. Carter.

Surgeon Hutton, who had large experience in the Jacksonville vellow fever epidemic of 1888, arrived in Washington to-day from Detroit and he was ordered to Brunswick.

Dr. W. H. Branham, of Baltimore, a brother of the stricken surgeon, came over to Washington late to-night and saw Dr. Wyman in referto the news from Brunswick

Officers of the Marine Hospital Service will not be surprised to learn that yellow fever has appeared in Brunswick. Last month the Marine Hospital Service assumed control of the quarantine regulations there, displacing the local authorities, because the latter had displayed gross lieve that it will benefit them, and one of them, carelessness in allowing a ship with yellow fever in conversation with a Tribune correspondent ton board to pass the quarantine.

In a letter to Secretary Carlisle recommending | He said : the enforcement of the law which provides that the Federal Government may assume charge of the quarantine regulations of any port where during the last few years have been preaching the proper measures to prevent the introduction of doctrine of free coinage in their respective dis-State or local authorities, Surgeon-General Wyman | that their prosperity depends upon it. says in reference to an investigation by Surgeon

not enforced with regard to the bark Anita Berwind, on which vessel the captain, who died of yellow fever, was sick, and that the quarantine authorities at Brunswick have constantly during this season failed to comply

I will add that the State of Georgia has no State Board of Health and that the quarantine regulations at Brunswick are of a local character altogether. I have adv had quarantine experience, is a native

and is considered well qualified to perform this duty. Secretary Carlisle and President Cleveland approved these recommendations, and their indorsements were received by Dr. Wyman on July 25. Dr. Wyman immediately assumed charge of the Brunswick quarantine in the name of the United States.

EXCITEMENT AT PENSACOLA SUBSIDING. NO NEW CASES OF YELLOW FEVER-HOUSE TO

his morning received the following telegram from Passed Assistant Surgeon Magrader, of the Marine II spiral Service, stationed at Pensacola, Fla., regarding the yellow fever outbreak there:

"No new or suspicious cases have appeared sine the two deaths already reported. Excitement rapidly sulsiding. House to house inspection began to-day by order of State Health Officer, and will be completed A proclamation was also issued by some officer, stating that no cause for undue alarm

Galveston, Tex., Aug. 12.-A dispatch from Austin cave: "A quarantine has been declared against Pen-All eastern milway entrances the border stations.

are guarded by state inspectors." northbound train from Savannah were turned away from this city and sent north on the Atlantic Coast Line to-day. The men were from Pensacola, and had tried to stop at both savannah and Beaufort. So thorough is the quarantine system that the Health officers here were notified of the coming of the men vere stopped at Ashley Janction, seven miles from the passengers from Pensacola will not be permitted to ome here, and that the roads would be field re-

EIGHTEEN PATIENTS AT SWINBUENE ISLAND There are now in the hospital at Swinburne Island eighteen patients. Of these fourteen are cholera patients, one is a convalescent cholera patient, and teriological examination has confirmed the diagnosis of cholera. The bodies of Francesco Mola and Mariano Riberati, who died on Friday night, were incinerated vesterday merning. Before noon yesterday the foltowing of the Karamania's passengers were removed to the ho-pital:

Francisco Cervo, thirty-one; Francisco Bonato thirty four: Francisco Caiola, thirty-four: Paolo Mariani, twenty-seven; Aneilo Caito, thirty; Giovanni Pandino, twenty-seven; Michele Catani, thirty; Leonarde Larosa, eleven, and Trisco Dodolo, sixteen years

Dr. Jenkins has received a cable message from his sining cholera news for New-York are often sup pre-sed by the Italian Government. The representaive reports that there were 13 cases and from cholera in Naples vesterday, and that the discase has begun to appear at points in the surrounding provinces.

" OLD HUTCH" SELLS HIS SEAT.

Cilcago, Aug. 12 (Special).—The veteran speculator, P. Hutchinson, "Old 1Intch," has sold his member thip in the Chicago Board of Trade. The certificate, ego, went at a very low price. It is understood sale. The membership went into Armour & Co's office, the hardheaded senior of that firm buying it for an employe. The sale is said by a local paper o have been the outcome of an emergency; that Hutch," who at one time was worth several millions, is now practically penniless. The sale of his men bership to-day probably marks the close of Mr. Hutch inson's speculative career. He was on the Board today, the second time since he returned from the East. The other occasion was when the Cudahy-Fairbank-Wright lard and pork deals collapsed.

Oklahoma City, O. T., Aug. 12.-Word has just be

received that William Whitemaster, a United States Deputy Marshal, has been shot and killed in the "Strip" by Laura Mandas, alias "Tom" King, the female horse thief. The marshal was pursuing the woman and met his death from ambuexploits have made her notorious. She is a well born and good looking Missouri girl upon whom pented punishment has had no effect. This is her gravest crime. Every outlaw in the West her friend and her capture would be almost impoble.

CONGRESSMEN IN DEBATE.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SEVERAL GOOD SPEECHES AND PLENTY OF EMPTY SEATS.

TWELVE DAYS OF TALK YET TO COME-NOBODY EXPECTS TO BE CONVERTED, AND IT'S A TOSS-UP WHETHER THE DEBATE WILL

HURT OR HELP THE REPEAL BILL. INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBENE. Washington, Aug. 12 .- "General debate in the

House of Representatives seldom or never amounts to anything, so far as affecting sentiment in regard to a measure is concerned, and during all the years of my experience here I do not remember to have seen it change a half dozen votes,' said the venerable William D. Kelley a short time before his death, in conversation with a Tribune correspondent. Years before that General Garfield, just after the Ohio Legislature had elected him to the Senate, remarked:

spirited and lacking in ambition I would rather emain in the House of Representatives."

On being asked why, he replied: "Well, I do not think that arguments or eloquence ever changed a vote in the Senate, whereas in the House a hot, exciting debate, under the five-minute rule, frequently convinces, or at least affects not refer to long speeches in what is miscalled general debate, but the short, crisp speeches, none more than five minutes long, of a brisk debate, when every intellect is on the alert and sensitive

GENERAL DEBATE UNPROFITABLE

The opinions of those two eminent statesme in regard to the anprofitableness of what is called general debate, especially when it is protracted beyond four or five days, must be shared by every intelligent and experienced observer of Congress proceedings. It sometimes happens that the delay occasioned by a general debate of a fortnight's duration helps or hurts the prospects of a measure, and to that extent, and that only, does speechmaking of the sort now in progress in the House influence legislation. Opinions differ as to whether the delay in this case will improve or impair the prospects of the Wilson bill for the unconditional repeal of the bullion purchase provision of the existing silver law. The silver men beday, gave one of the reasons why he thought so.

"I know several Democrats who had about decided to vote for unconditional repeal, and who emic disease have not been taken by the tricts until the people have become convinced been educated and they cannot be uneducated in a day and my friends have begun to hear from The result of the delay will almost certainly be to bring my friends back into the freecoinage ranks before a vote is taken."

There are probably a good many free-silver men in the House who will vote for free coinage, hoping that it may be defeated in order that they may then vote for the unconditional repeal of the silver purchase provision and thus satisfy the Administration without offending their free-silver constituents. There is no doubt whatever that if a vote can be reached repeal will be carried in the House by a good majority, at least one-half of which will be composed of Republicans. The danger is that free coinage, at a ratio say of 20 to 1, may be carried or the provisions of the Bland act be revived before a vote on repeal can

be had under the truce agreed to by the Democrats in the House vesterday. MR. HARTER GETS INTO TROUBLE.

The marked falling off in the attendance of members of the House to-day was a pretty clear indication that comparatively few of them feel the need of enlightenment on the subject of silv or take an interest in the general debate which is to continue until a week from next Thursday. The Representatives who did attend to-day heard several good speeches in favor of unconditional repeal, and one or two against it. Mr. Harter, of Ohio, occupied more time than any other speaker and made more trouble for himself. He is a "sound money" Democrat, and possesses a large fund and great variety of information relating to the silver question-so much and so great, indeed, that he sometimes ventures to challenge the supposed ignorance, or comparative ignorance, of his opponents by venturing upon unsafe ground. By so doing to-day he drew upon himself a volley of questions from Democrats as well as Republicans, some of which he found it exceedingly difficult to answer, while others he was unable to answer except at the expense of the political party to which he belongs. These questions he was therefore to be excused for leaving unanswered.

He made some assertions in regard to ex-President Harrison which astounded well-informed Republicans who knew better, and he amazed nearly verybody by asserting that "the condition of the English laboring man to-day, as compared with the condition of the laboring man of State of Ohio, is as much better, largely owing to this silver matter, however, as a berth in Heaven is better than a cot in purgatory." then went on to declare that the Republican party is responsible for the present condition of affairs, but shied and refused to answer when General Henderson, of Iowa, demanded to know what was the attitude of the Democratic party in Congress when the existing law was enacted. Mr. Harter evidently realized that he "had put his foot in it" and he refused point blank to be drawn into "a partisan discussion" or to answer questions which had 'a partisan bearing." He might better have refrained from provoking such a discussion. Mr. Harter's speech was an interesting one, but it made no apparent impression whatever upon the free-silver Democrats to whom his arguments were addressed.

SPEECHES ON BOTH SIDES. Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, in a short but vigorous speech, advocated the unconditional repeal of the bullion purchase provision, but reminded the Democratic friends of rep al that the existing business depression and financial distress in the country are more largely due to free trade threats than to the operation of the silver law.

One of the best speeches that have been made

One of the best speeches that have been made on the side of repeal thus far was that of Mr. Hendrix, of Brooklyn, which commanded the attention of every member present. His statement of the case was by far the best one that has ment of the case was by far the best one that has ment of the case was by far the best one that has been made on that side of the question, and the manner in which he dealt with the subject of alternative ratios was exceedingly effective. In fact, it was above criticism. It would aggravate the present situation. It was Mr. Hendrix's maiden speech, and he used a good many expressions which, while they possessed all the virtues of clearness and directness, were extremely blunt, and made the older Representatives prick up their cars. Mr. Hendrix promises to sline in debate if he retains his unconventionalism of manner and speech.

Washington, Aug. 12.-Old employes of the Govent cannot remember the time when so m eads of departments have been absent from Wa to-day. President Cleveland is at Buzzard's Bay. tary Gresham, Secretary Carlisle and Pos General Bissell are at Deer Park, where their

mont is in New-York, and Secretary Herbert and Secretary Morton are in Philadelphia. Before leaving Washington President Cleveland